

Lebanon Express.

H. Y. KIRKPATRICK, Editor - and - Proprietor

Last week's Albany Imprint was no credit to journalism. It laid the Sunday Mercury in the shade.

The commercial reviews which promised so much prosperity within twenty-four hours after McKinley's election was an assured fact, are still making apologies for non-delivery of the goods. No one of good sense expected them to be able to comply with their contract. It was another case of forty acres and a mule, but it was the "intelligent" whites that were fooled this time.—Dispatch.

Sherman county is a great wheat producing district. It is only about one-half the size of Wasco county in extent of territory, and markets one-third more wheat than this county. But judging from the appearance of the advertising columns of its official newspaper, the Observer, the sheriff is the principal collector and dealer in the real estate and produce of that section of the country.—Dafur Dispatch.

A Wisconsin court has recently given another black eye to the miserable "innocent purchaser" legal tradition. The court held that the note was obtained by fraud and represented the proceeds of a swindle. The holder of the note may have been innocent enough, but it was his business to know something as to the origin and value of the property he was buying. The real evil aimed at in the decision was the assumption of innocence which is usual.

In view of the many attacks on wills because of the alleged incapacity of the persons making them, a Connecticut legislator proposes a new law. It is to the effect that any one who makes a will may deposit it with a legal officer, who shall give public notice that a will has been offered and that all who wish to question the testator's capacity shall have a certain time in which to do so; and if no objection is made then the will shall not be subject to attack after the death of the maker. The passage of such a law in all the states would materially reduce the number of will contests and promote the distribution of property according to the real desires of the testators, besides preventing the entire absorption of estates in law suits, as has been too often the case.

JOHN M. SOMERS—"HONEST JOHN."

Representative John M. Somers has introduced a bill in the legislature for reappointment of the state for representation in the house and senate. The bill takes one senator from Linn county, adds three senators to Multnomah county, and increases Multnomah's representation in the house from nine to fifteen, making her a total increase of nine.

Does this look like "Honest John" is legislating for Linn county or Multnomah? Just think of it! One of our own representatives trying to take our representation away from us and giving it to Multnomah! Did Linn county send a wind-mill to misrepresent us in the legislature? If this so called limb of law is so desirous of reducing our representation, we would say to him, in all candor and honesty, just simply resign.

\$200 Reward, \$200.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Rheumatism Tablets were sent.

BALDNESS A DISEASE.

A French Doctor Says It May Be Prevented.

The Contagion Scattered by Barber on Waste Implements the Microbes Find Lodgment.

Now the real cause of baldness has been discovered, and a French dermatologist, Dr. Labouard, suggests a remedy. By the use of this remedy, he says, baldness can be prevented, and in the next generation it may be unknown.

Can the awful consequence of such a discovery be imagined? Can people of a generation contemplate such a social condition as a total lack of baldness? What will the ballet-girl do without that inspiring view of shining pate just beyond the footlight? What will the funny man do, deprived of his fund of baldheaded jokes? Hair will grow in vulgar abundance.

It has been known for some time among medical men that baldness is a disease. It has even been supposed to be due to a specific microbe. In fact, such an extraordinary amount of evidence in favor of the theory has been accumulated that the idea is now generally accepted. Dr. Labouard's investigation in the subject has been exhaustive and of such a conclusive nature as to add heavy reinforcements to the already existing microbe theory. He believes that the disease is contagious and that the cause of contagion and the spreading of microbes is due to the barber's instruments. He presents strong evidence in support of this theory.

According to Labouard the typical diseased hair is found at the edge of a constantly enlarging bald spot. It is the stump of what was once a long hair. It is shaped like an interrogation point; it grows less in diameter toward the root, and has lost its color, being either gray or white. The normal pith canal is wanting at the root, which is itself no longer bulbous and hollowed for the papilla, but distorted in shape and hardened. Within the root sac a little bulb may be seen developing if examined under the magnifying glass. It is this which is said to be the cause of the disease.

In the good hair this bulb or utricle is full and closed, and contains in its center compact clusters of microbes, a culture of the smallest bacillus known. As the microbe matures it may become one-hundredth of an inch in width, is bent or slightly curved in shape, like a comma, blunt at the ends and slightly swollen in the center. Each bulb contains millions of these bacilli, and to them is attributed the cause of baldness.

Investigation shows that by the time the hair is dead and the root and sebaceous glands useless the microbe which produced this effect is gone. Thus remedies applied to the bald spot in the hope of making hair grow again are vain. For that glistening, white desert is totally barren of productive roots, and the oily sacs are dried forever.

However, the progress of baldness can be impeded. This is accomplished by disinfection of the skin at the edge and in the neighborhood of the patch by means of an effectual, microbe-destroying tonic.

If the microbe of baldness is an actual fact, as seems fairly probable, and if the prevalence of the condition is due to contagion, as is the reasonable and logical deduction, baldness can be prevented and the first stages of the disease arrested by intelligent treatment. So, in time, baldness may disappear from humanity.—Chicago Times-Herald.

OYSTERS AND TYPHOID.

The Bivalves Capable of Causing Disease.

It is not likely that the public will read, or even see, the elaborate report on the oyster and the typhoid question just issued by the local government board, and therefore we beg them not to be alarmed at the comments that are appearing in the press on the subject. Report does not warrant an alarmist view. It contains, it is true, the abundant justification for having raised the question. Oysters are now served, not only in this country but in France and the United States, to be capable of causing, and to have actually caused, typhoid fever. And the investigation of the oyster beds on our coast, carried out by Dr. Bultrode for the local government board, shows that in several places oysters are exposed to the risk of conveying the disease. They are placed for fattening in shallow water near the foreshore, and so close to sewer outfalls as to be pretty constantly bathed by sewage. The worst places in this respect are Southend, Grimby, Shoreham and the Isle of Wight. On the other hand, Whitstable and several other famous beds are beyond suspicion, while a third class is only theoretically open to danger. But the most comforting point brought out by the report is that even in the worst cases the danger can be removed without difficulty. Now that the government has pointed the way, it is for the local authorities to carry out the necessary reforms, and for oyster consumers to insist that they are carried out.—St. James Gazette.

Logic That Won.

The Doctor—Here's the bill for your husband's treatment. I'll be glad to allow you 20 per cent. off for cash. The Widow—But you said that you would not charge anything if you didn't relieve him!

"So I did. Have you heard him complain lately?"—Cleveland Leader.

Hopeful for the Best. She—You know, dear, we won't get any of father's money while he lives.

He—I know, but he's going to reside with us and you're going to do the cooking. Let's hope for the best.—Cleveland Leader.

UNCOOKED FOOD.

The Strange Fare of Three Hearty California Women.

Every Article of Food Consumed is in the Natural State—Why This Odd Regime is Preferred.

There are three charming women in Berkeley who constitute the exception necessary to prove the rule that man is a cooking animal. They regard cooking as barbarity. Their dainty palates rebel at the suggestion of any food that has had its crude nature modified by fire. To them the chef and all his works are anathema maranatha. They eat three hearty uncooked meals every day, and are as plump as partridges, as rosy as pippins and as happy as sandboys withal.

This gastronomical eccentric trio consists of Mrs. L. Beal and her two daughters, Alice and Mary Beal. The Beals are a cultured English family. Their wealth and intelligence preclude the idea that their extraordinary diet should have been adopted through either economy or imperfect investigation into matters of science. They moved from England to the South Sea islands, where Mr. Beal was a representative of her majesty's royal government. When Mr. Beal died they came to California, and have been living in a very pretty little place which nestles among the Berkeley hills.

It was during their residence in the islands of the South sea that the Beals acquired their taste for uncooked food. The Beals are in no sense simple eaters of fruit. Their regimen includes all kinds of vegetables, cereals, fruit, berries—every thing, in fact, except meat. But nothing is permitted to approach the oven or the pot, the frying pan or the griddle.

The first article on the Beal breakfast menu is mush. That is, they call it mush, but no one would recognize it as the time-honored article. The raw material is taken from the original package and deposited in the dish of each breakfast. To this is added milk to suit. The Beals do not confine themselves to one kind of mush, but devour by turns oats in different forms, corn meal and wheat, but always raw as the article comes from the grocery. To this are added fruits, nuts and one vegetable, all in a state of nature.

At luncheon uncooked bread takes the place of the uncooked mush. Wheat, corn or barley comes ground and mixed with milk is the substitute for bread upon the Beal table. Luncheon is completed much like the breakfast.

Dinner is completed by adding two vegetables to the luncheon menu and by carrying the uncooked "bread." Any vegetable that may be in season is allowed—string beans, cabbage, turnips, carrots, artichokes or asparagus, as the case may be. Green corn comes from the cob uncooked is said to be a great luxury, and raw green peas are described as delicious. When fresh fruits are out of season the dried fruits are accepted as a substitute. Canned fruits are never served, because they are cooked before eating. Among the dried fruits prunes find the greatest favor with the Beal family. Tea and coffee are never used, because the Beals regard the brewing thereof as a form of cookery.

"We live upon uncooked food simply because we believe that it is the best," said Mrs. Beal. "It is not a religious matter, but it is done because we are convinced that it is proper from a scientific point of view. Our dietary habits are the result of our experience while living in the islands, and now that we are in the heart of civilization, we do not see any reason to change it."

The simplicity that is exhibited in eating is carried through the remainder of the house. The furnishing of the place is very simple, but of the finest that can be purchased. The floors of the house are uncarpeted, but are of hardwood, highly polished, with rugs made from the pelts of wild animals found in the islands. The parlment of Mrs. Beal and her daughters is as simple and yet as expensive as the rest of their environments.—San Francisco Examiner.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Hints of Value to the Cook and House-keeper.

When loaves of bread are baked in too hot an oven and the outside crust gets too brown do not attempt to cut it off, but as soon as the bread is cold rub it over with a coarse tin grater and remove all the dark brown crust.

Always remember that one of the best appetizers is pleasant conversation.

It is said that if each of the large peppers is rolled in paper and put in a dark, cold place it will keep green and may be used for a vegetable until midwinter.

When baking a custard pudding or pie, as soon as the custard becomes solid remove the dish from the oven, for too long cooking will make a custard watery.

A delicious sauce is made from grated horseradish root mixed with lemon juice, a little salt, and a suspicion of white sugar. Served with cold meats, it makes them much more inviting and palatable. This sauce will retain its flavor for some time if kept well covered when not being used. Made with the juice of a lemon, the root does not discolor so quickly as when made in the old way with vinegar.

One of the best and quickest ways of cleaning the window sills in a store is with vinegar and water. Dip a soft cloth in the vinegar and water, and quickly rub the windows over, going well into the corners. The windows will remain clean for a long time.—N. Y. Sun.

Where Milk is Scarce.

Fresh milk is an almost unknown luxury in South African towns, and for a large part of the year in the country also. "Condensed cow" is the form in which milk is procurable at hotels and in private houses.—Chicago Tribune.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Rhinestein—"Life is a failure."

—Borghenium—"If one could only live a hundred lives!"—Boston Transcript.

—"What is your nephew doing now?" "For the last five years he has been choosing a profession."—Jugend.

—"What is it that ails you, Mrs. Miles?" "Well, my lady, the doctor says it's just general nobility!"—Moonstone.

—Pat—"They do say the car next the one in the most dangerous." Mike Begorra, then, why don't they have off!"—Household Words.

—"You ain't forgot that maximum I sold you yesterday, is you, Sammie?" "No, grand-dad. A bird in the hand is wuff swe on de roost!"—Life.

—"Tale Simon, what is a phenomenon?" "A phenomenon is a man who gets so rich that he won't accept a pass on a railroad."—Chicago Record.

—"Sticker—"I dreamt last night that you gave me ten pounds." Stryker—"Good! that makes us square. I owed you a tinner, you know."—Tit-Bits.

—"The Baby—"Gobbie, hobbie, Gobbie, hobbie." The Wife—"John, I do believe the baby is trying to love his mother." The Brute—"Very likely. He hasn't known you long."—London Figaro.

—"Doctor (to Irish patient)—"Do you sleep with your mouth open?" Irish Patient—"Sure. O! don't know, doctor. O! never seen myself when O!'ve been asleep, but O!ll have a look to-night!"—Tit-Bits.

—"Breadth—"I tell you, my boy, it is impossible for me to find my wife's pocket!" Batschefer—"You shouldn't be discouraged. Look at me; I haven't been able to find even a wife yet."—Yonkers Statesman.

—"Trustworthy (to man)—"Your wife is he?" "I don't want a faithful wife." "New Stable Boy—"All I know about 'im is that he used to be a Phalarope car horse."—Chicago Tribune.

—"The Only Drawback—"Walter—"There is a panel in my new dining-room that that would just fit." Hungry Artist—"Most happy, I'm sure." Visitor—"Only, when the room is paid for, I shall have no money for pictures."—Harper's Bazar.

—"Tommyson used to tell the story of a farmer who, after hearing a red-hot iron of never-ending fire and being, one, consoled his wife quite sincerely with the naive remark: "Never mind, Sally; that must be wrong; no combination could stand it."—Tit-Bits.

—"It's hard," remarked the man who was trying to write a letter, "to realize that it is '97 and not '96." "That's so," replied the friend with knotty legs and a downy mustache; "the bicycle makers don't give us nearly the difference in style from year to year that they used to."—Washington Star.

—"A Dead Shot—"Alcegon (who has invited himself down for a day's shooting)—"Hello, Tom, what are those tickets tied on the dog's collars for?" "None." "Well, sir, you see, the squire remembers your last day's shooting, and thought you had better know the policy of the dogs beforehand to save future unpleasantness!"—Fun.

GEOLOGICAL CONJECTURES.

Speculations Aroused by the Discovery of a Buried Tree.

The recent discovery of an oak tree, two or three feet in diameter, 20 feet below the surface, while sinking a well with a drill at the confluence of the Oneida and Seneca rivers, is an important discovery. It indicates that the Oneida river was at one time the outlet of an immense volume of water and opens to our readers very interesting geological conjectures.

The theory would seem to be plausible that the Oneida river was once the outlet of the great chain of lakes. This is reminded that Lake Ontario is 200 feet lower than Lake Erie. Three Rivers is 115 feet higher than Lake Ontario. Oswego. A great depression must have place, unquestionably, in connection immediately connected with Lake Ontario. It has apparently extended several hundred feet, while the Oneida river has been raised up so that today it is 100 feet higher than the surface of the waters of Lake Ontario.

The waters from the great chain of lakes must have passed from Lake Ontario south through the valley where the Oswego river now runs, a reversal of the present course of that river. At the confluence of the Oneida with the Oswego this great volume of water would flow eastward through the Oneida river to the Mohawk and Hudson rivers. The Mohawk valley shows plainly that it was a great water course at one period and the discovery of the buried timber at Three Rivers proves conclusively that the water bed of the Oneida was at one period at least 20 feet lower than it now is and perhaps 100 to 120 feet lower.

It is even asserted that the shores of Lake Ontario were once located as far south as Baldwinsville; hence the course of the shore has been traced through Cayuga, Wayne, Monroe and adjacent counties. This condition shows, if correct, that the whole region, including Schoeppl, Clay, Cicero and portions of Madison county, was at one period a vast lake, but that in subsequent years a subsidence of the waters took place by the depression, raising Lake Ontario. Silt was washed down from the west through the Oswego and Oneida rivers and valleys. The drift of alluvium was eastward and, as now proved, covered up trees and filled in deep channels. It is conjectured that the St. Lawrence river did not exist at that time.—Popular Science News.

A Precious Ring.

Queen Victoria's coronation ring is ever out of her sight, and is worn by her every evening. It is a band of gold, containing a cross in rubies surrounded by white brilliants. A coronation ring is supposed to symbolize the wedding of the sovereign with the nation.—Albany Journal.

The New York Weekly Tribune

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- (Changed Every Week.) W) on—72c. Oats—33 to 35c. Hay—\$8 to \$9 per ton. Flour—\$1 15 to \$1 25 per sack. Chop—\$1 00 per cwt. Bran—80c per cwt. Middlings—\$1 00 per cwt. Potatoes—35c. Apples—Dried, 8c per lb. Plums—Dried, 8c. Onions—1 1/2c. Beans—Dressed, 4 1/2 to 5c. Vels—\$ 4 1/2. Pork—Dressed, 3 1/2. Lard—9. Hams—12 per lb. Sh. hiders—8c. Sides—8c per lb. Geese—\$3 50 to \$5 per doz. Ducks—\$5 to \$4 per doz. Chickens—\$2 00 to \$2 50. Turkeys—c10 per lb. Eggs—10c per doz. Butter—15 to 20c per lb. Hides—Green, 3c; dry, 7c.

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